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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Guatemala*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 35 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The Office of the Human Rights Advocate stated that the definition of torture still did not conform to international standards and highlighted the situation of sexual violence and trafficking in persons in Guatemala.[2] The Office reported that the national mechanism for the prevention of torture was not operating efficiently, in part because the staff of the National Office for the Prevention of Torture were insufficiently qualified or experienced, and owing to administrative and financial irregularities.[3]

3. The Office reported that the proposed constitutional amendment covering structural issues such as recognition of indigenous peoples' legal system and the separation of administrative and judicial functions in the Supreme Court had not yet been adopted by Congress.[4]

4. The Office highlighted serious shortcomings on the part of the State in guaranteeing, for example, the life, integrity and health of persons under its protection in shelters, mental health hospitals, detention centres for adolescents in conflict with the criminal law, and the prison system.[5]

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

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5. The Office highlighted shortcomings in control and security in places of detention, overcrowding, a lack of regulations to ensure that the objectives of deprivation of liberty were met, an absence of guarantees to ensure access to health, and internal corruption.[6]

6. The Office stated that it continued to receive complaints about failures to meet obligations under the National Reparations Programme, which remained institutionally weak and had not been provided with the legally established budget.[7]

7. It stated that the lack of respect for the individual and collective right to defend human rights persisted, with human rights defenders being subjected to attacks in the form of intimidation and defamation, or persecuted and detained as a result of justice officials' misuse of criminal law.[8] The Office stated that the Government had not yet drawn up a public policy on the protection of human rights defenders.[9]

8. The Office of the Human Rights Advocate noted that, although at the 2012 universal periodic review Guatemala had undertaken to adopt a protection mechanism for journalists,[10] no such mechanism had yet been put in place.[11]

9. According to the Office, what was needed was to construct an economic model that would be capable of ensuring comprehensive development in conditions of equity, and to step up the fight against corruption and rectify the serious shortfalls in health and education.[12] Access to work in Guatemala did not guarantee access to basic foodstuffs and, although 23.4 per cent of the population lived in extreme poverty, social programmes had singularly low budget allocations (January-August 2016).[13]

10. The Office condemned the fact that chronic malnutrition affected 45.6 per cent of children under the age of 5. Acute malnutrition had killed 161 children in 2016,[14] yet the State had taken no proper action to address structural causes such as the exclusion of indigenous communities and the lack of access to social services.[15]

11. The Office stated that the crisis in the national health system was chronic and all-pervasive.[16] It referred to reversals in vaccination rates, in micronutrient delivery and in the supply of supplementary and therapeutic foods for malnutrition.[17]

12. The Office reported that 80.9 per cent of workers in the formal sector and 99.7 per cent in the informal sector were not unionized.[18]

13. The Office stated that State policy, legislation and institutional structures to support children lacked effectiveness and budget resources.[19]

14. The Office stated that indigenous peoples and rural populations continued to face problems with regard to permanent agriculture, such as reduced access to land, social conflict and health conditions.[20]

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[21] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[22]

15. AI recommended that Guatemala ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.[23] ATRAHDOM recommended ratification of ILO Convention No. 189.[24] JS9 recommended ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.[25]

16. Justicia-Y. recommended that the United Nations should unconditionally support the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala and its Commissioner.[26]

17. Justicia-Y. highlighted the importance of the role played by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Guatemala in the defence of human rights and the fight for justice.[27]

18. JS8 recommended ensuring the inclusion of independent civil society organizations in the UPR process before finalizing and submitting the national report.[28]

B. National human rights framework[15]

19. JS1 stated that there had been no progress on the recommendation made at the 2012 universal periodic review,[16] to set up a body comprising key national and international actors to follow up on international human rights recommendations.[17] JS1, JS7 and JS11 recommended creating and instituting a mechanism comprising Government, civil society and international organizations, to follow up on international recommendations and ensure their full implementation.[18] JS17 recommended installing the database for follow-up on recommendations provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.[19]

20. JS8 recommended to systematically consult with civil society and NGOs on the implementation of UPR including by holding periodical comprehensive consultations.[20]

21. JS8 recommended that Guatemala incorporate the results of its third UPR into action plans, taking into account the proposals of civil society, and present a midterm evaluation report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the recommendations.[21]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[22]

22. JS4 highlighted the persistence of racism and discrimination, as well as of monolingualism and monoculturalism, in State policy and in legislation.[23]

23. Referring to the recommendations made in the 2008 and 2012 universal periodic reviews,[24] OASIS recommended amending the Criminal Code to penalize hate crimes and crimes of social intolerance based on sexual orientation, gender identity and sexual characteristics.[25] JS14 recommended that Guatemala should accede to the Yogyakarta Principles with a view to achieving the integration, on an equal footing, of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) community.[26]

24. OASIS indicated that, although significant resources had been invested in the treatment of HIV, there had been no effective action to eradicate the persecution and social exclusion based on sexual orientation and gender identity that gave rise to situations of vulnerability.[27]

25. The Asociación Nelson Mandela noted that the 2012 recommendations on peoples of African descent had not been fully implemented since their needs had not been addressed in a comprehensive and inclusive manner.[28]

Development, the environment and business and human rights[29]

26. JS2 noted with concern the expansion of monoculture plantations such as palm oil, and the way in which these concentrated landholdings through purchase, rent, concession or speculation.[30]

27. JS2 recommended inter alia, introducing a moratorium on hydroelectric and mining projects and monoculture, banning the mining of metals and conducting strategic environmental assessments to ascertain the environmental, social, cultural, and economic viability of extractive activities.[31]

2. Civil and Political Rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[32]

28. JS9 stated that capital punishment persisted in the legislation and recommended that Guatemala should formally abolish the death penalty.[33]

29. JS10 stated that, notwithstanding positive efforts to strengthen the national civil police, figures for crime and violent deaths in Guatemala were still high.[48] INTERPEACE indicated that efforts to dismantle criminal organizations were still inadequate, and that there was a need to introduce a prevention component into criminal prosecution policy, improve the training of police personnel and increase their visibility.[49]

30. INTERPEACE stated that the gaps in State provision had nurtured the perception that security was a private matter.[50] INTERPEACE reported that private security companies had consistently been shown to be non-compliant with local regulations, both in respect of working conditions and with regard to the operational requirements for officials.[51] The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) recommended exercising effective control and oversight over private security companies and registering and penalizing those that did not comply with the law.[52]

31. INTERPEACE found that, while the Arms and Ammunition Act had improved oversight of the bearing of arms, it had left loopholes that were being used to flout the law.[53]

32. CEG stated that the announcement that the Army was to be withdrawn from public security duties was a positive step and it hoped that the Army's new role would be confined to the defence of the country's sovereignty and territory.[54]

Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law[55]

33. Justicia-Ya reported that in June 2016 the Public Prosecution Service and the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala had exposed the so-called "State Co-option" case, bringing to light the involvement of officials at the highest level, including the former president and the former vice-president, as well as the media and several banks in the Guatemalan system, in an illicit election financing network.[56] Justicia-Ya described a system that had been hijacked by criminal organizations built up over decades by means of corruption, monopolies, tax breaks, the concentration of power and impunity.[57] JS10 believed it was essential to break up the corrupt power groups that prevented compliance with laws such as the Organized Crime Act and the Judicial Service Act.[58]

34. CEG expressed concern at the political use of violence and the negative campaigns waged against the Public Prosecution Service and the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala as part of a concerted response by illegal groups and clandestine organizations to the action taken by those bodies.[59]

35. Justicia-Ya reported that in April 2016 the presiding officers of executive, legislative and judicial bodies had presented a proposal for the constitutional reform of the justice system and called for a broad national dialogue to develop it.[60] AI stated that this constitutional reform, aimed at consolidating recent efforts towards justice and accountability and strengthening the independence of the judiciary, had yet to be approved.[61]

36. JS2 recommended supporting the constitutional reform for the recognition of legal pluralism, so that indigenous peoples would be empowered to administer and regulate their territories, including natural resources.[62] Justicia-Ya indicated that a racist campaign had been mounted against the constitutional recognition of the legal system of indigenous peoples, with the support of the business sector.[63]

37. JS10 highlighted the need for clear procedures and control mechanisms to guarantee the independence of the courts, and drew attention to issues surrounding election procedures administered by the nominating commissions, such as influence peddling.[64]

38. AI stated that despite sustained efforts by human rights groups and relatives of the victims of human rights violations perpetrated during the internal armed conflict, the Bill that would create a National Commission for the Search for Victims of Enforced and Other Forms of Disappearance had yet to be approved.[65]

39. AI stated that despite important steps since 2009, efforts towards truth, justice and reparations remained reluctant in the vast majority of cases. In May 2013, the Constitutional Court nullified the judgment against Efraín Ríos Montt for genocide and

crimes against humanity and reverted the process to an earlier stage. Since then, the trial has been postponed and suspended.[66]

60. AI reported that the Inter-American Court of Human Rights declared that Guatemala had not fulfilled its obligation to investigate 12 cases of human rights violations committed between 1981 and 1999, identifying structural obstacles to justice such as lack of access to military information.[67]

61. JS12 noted the persistence of obstacles to the implementation of the 2012 universal periodic review recommendations,[68] in respect of protection of persons involved in transitional justice proceedings.[69] JS13 stated that women victims of rape during the armed conflict were still owed reparation in the form of access to justice, and it recommended the implementation of the 18 measures of reparation for the victims of violence in the Sepur Zarco case.[70]

62. INTERPEACE stated that the Government was unable to guarantee the life of persons under its protection in prisons, and that there was no guarantee of rehabilitation and few, if any, reintegration programmes.[71] JS9 mentioned problems in prisons such as lack of security, overcrowding, inhumane sanitary conditions, and abuse and corruption among officials, who had no security of employment, career structure or wage incentives.[72]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[73]

63. JS 8 affirmed the Government had not implemented any of the seven 2012-UPR recommendations received[74] on protecting human rights defenders.[75] JS8 stated in the last four years 51 human rights defenders were killed in Guatemala, many of them working on environmental and land rights issues.[76] JS15 stated that during the period under review, journalists and human rights defenders continued to work in a context of violence, intimidation and impunity which included murder, threats, arbitrary arrests, following, and surveillance.[77]

64. JS10 stressed, inter alia, the small number of staff in the Public Prosecution Service's Unit on Crimes against Human Rights Activists and the lack of capacity in the police force's Division for the Protection of Persons to analyse the risk to human rights defenders.[78] JS10 expressed concern that there was no ministerial decision to underpin the mandate and powers of the Unit for the Analysis of Attacks on Human Rights Defenders, and that the Unit had no financial resources or its own staff.[79] With regard to the 2012 UPR recommendation on legislation to guarantee the protection of human rights defenders, JS10 indicated that there was no discussion of the matter in Congress.[80]

65. JS10 recommended that Guatemala ensure prompt, thorough and impartial investigations regarding attacks against human rights defenders and guarantee that investigators consider defenders' work as a possible motive for attacks against them.[81] JS10 recommended adoption of the instruction on the investigation and prosecution of crimes against human rights defenders within the Public Prosecution Service.[82] JS10 recommended making every effort to develop and implement the Government's policy on the protection of human rights defenders,[83] and JS12 recommended that this should be done by means of a broad participatory process.[84]

66. JS 15 indicated regarding 2012 UPR accepted recommendation,[85] that during the period under review, authorities continued to abusively use the criminal justice system in order to marginalize and stigmatize journalists and human Rights defenders.[86] JS12 expressed concern at the use of smear campaigns and false or exaggerated legal charges against human rights defence associations and other civil society organizations.[87] AI pointed out that authorities had failed to address smear campaigns and stigmatization against defenders.[88]

67. JS15 affirmed 90% of attacks in recent year were waged against defenders who worked to advance indigenous peoples' rights, as well as economic, social, and cultural and environmental rights.[89] JS10 emphasized the criminalization of human rights defenders, particularly those opposed to mining and hydroelectric projects.[90] JS2 stated that communities that had launched peaceful movements to protest at having extractive projects

imposed on them had been met with paramilitary units, military camps, intimidation and the murder of their leaders.[91]

48. JS12 recommended that the Government should develop a policy of public communication at the highest level to promote the defence of human rights in official speeches and public statements, and to reaffirm the legitimacy of the work of human rights defenders.[92]

49. JS8 affirmed that legislation on access to information lacked proper implementation,[93] while JS15 stated Guatemala failed to establish in this regard an independent administrative oversight body.[94]

50. JS3 stated that over the past few years the number of journalists killed in Guatemala had increased.[95] JS8 indicated that in the first half of 2016 alone at least five journalists from local and independent media were killed.[96] JS15 indicated that business and political Leaders have increasingly used criminal defamation provisions to silence journalists, even those working within the mainstream media.[97] With regard to the 2012 universal periodic review recommendations,[98] JS10 stated that although a start had been made on developing a system of protection for journalists, the proposal had not been implemented.[99]

51. JS8 recommended that Guatemala ensure that journalists and writers work freely and without fear of retribution for expressing critical opinions, adopt a framework for the protection of journalists from persecution, intimidation and harassment, and refrain from adopting any laws providing for censorship.[100] JS8 recommended releasing human rights defenders and journalists detained for exercising their freedom of expression.[101] JS3 recommended, inter alia, that the State of Guatemala should implement the programme to protect journalists and that the Public Prosecution Service should reinforce its Unit on Offences against Journalists.[102]

52. JS15 indicated that community radio journalists' freedom of expression was severely stifled by the combination of discriminatory laws, frivolous criminalization of journalists and human rights defenders, violence and intimidation by authorities, and the systemic concentration of media ownership that ultimately leads to widespread censorship.[103]

53. JS8 stated that specific legislation on community radios had not been enacted and no positive measures were taken to ensure their freedom of expression, despite the government's support to the relevant 2012-UPR recommendation.[104] JS15 stated that the General Telecommunications Law restricted radio frequencies to commercial and government broadcasters because community stations lacked the financial wherewithal to compete against their bids.[105] JS16 recommended that Guatemala adopt Bill 4087, which would authorize one community radio station per municipality.[106]

54. JS4 described how the Guatemala broadcasting service had stepped up its campaign of hate speech and disinformation against the bill on community media and recommended that the State should not approve the amendment to the Criminal Code criminalizing community radio station operators and directors.[107]

55. JS8 stated that since Guatemala's previous UPR examination, the government has continued to violate the right to freely associate. Union members are often subjected to death threats, intimidation and targeted assassinations.[108] JS8 recommended the removal of legal and policy measures which unwarrantedly limit the right to association.[109] Regarding 2012-UPR recommendations on violence against trade unionists, ICTUR recommended that Guatemala inter alia, fully implement 2013 ILO roadmap in consultation with all trade unions and radically improve efforts to investigate violence against them.[110]

56. JS15 commented on the Traffic Circulation and Obstruction of Roads Act being used to criminalise social protest.[111] JS8 recommended that Guatemala amend this Act and immediately release all demonstrators, journalists and human rights defenders detained for exercising their right to freedom of peaceful assembly.[112] It also recommended investigating extra-judicial killing and excessive use of force reportedly committed by security forces.[113]

57. JS 15 asserted regarding the 2012-UPR accepted recommendation on training officials regarding demonstrations[114] that in the period under review, both state and non

state actors had used the legal system to stigmatize Social protests by falsely claiming that protesters had committed criminal offences.[115]

58. JS8 recommended inter alia that the state: implement transparent and inclusive mechanisms of public consultations with civil society organizations and enable more effective involvement of civil society in the preparation of law and policy.[116]

59. JS6 recommended adopting a specific regulatory framework to strengthen the institutional structure supporting young people and promote young people's effective participation in urban and rural development councils.[117]

3. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[118]

60. ATRAHDOM flagged various problems in the maquila sector, including unjustified dismissal, lack of access to the basic food basket because of low wages, non-payment of employment benefits, and denial of the right to form a trade union.[119] ATRAHDOM recommended that the Ministry of Labour should penalize companies that failed to pay benefits.[120]

61. ATRAHDOM reported unethical behaviour on the part of labour inspectors who warned employers that they would be carrying out an inspection; and failure to enforce favourable sentences handed down by the labour tribunals.[121]

62. ATRAHDOM emphasized the discrimination and lack of security endured by domestic workers, who worked days of more than 16 hours and did not receive the legal minimum wage, and also by rural women, who in addition suffered sexual harassment and abuse by their bosses.[122]

63. REDTRASEX recommended passing a law to regularize sex work, so as to reduce the stigmatization and discrimination experienced by male and female sex workers.[123]

64. JS13 recommended recognizing informal and domestic work as a contribution to development.[124]

Right to an adequate standard of living[125]

65. JS11 stated that virtually two in three indigenous children and one in three non-indigenous children suffered from chronic malnutrition and that the problems of hunger, malnutrition and poverty had increased.[126]

66. JS11 believed that State institutions responsible for food security continued to face challenges such as poor coordination on the ground, difficulty in obtaining adequate financial resources, the lack of a rights-based approach and the high degree of politicization of the programmes.[127] JS11 highlighted cases of positive sentences being handed down by judges in support of regulations to protect the right to food.[128]

67. JS11 recommended that the State should, inter alia, comply with judgments against it that had found violations of the right to food, avoid mere stopgap action and action based on a welfare approach, continue moving towards food-sovereignty policies and amend the law to penalize officials who violated the right to food.[129]

68. JS11 stated that more than 60 per cent of the Guatemalan population lived in rural areas and the indigenous population comprised a similar percentage.[130] JS2 recommended promoting the full integration of the rural and indigenous population into the national economy with the adoption of bill 4084, on the national system of comprehensive rural development.[131]

69. JS2 referred to increasing fragmentation of land, alongside a greater concentration of large estates (*latifundios*).[132] JS2 underlined the lack of progress made by the mechanism to facilitate access to ownership or leases and stated that the policies and programmes in place were stopgap or welfare-based measures susceptible to corruption.[133]

70. JS2 noted progress in the Constitutional Court's jurisprudence in respect of restitution and assignment of indigenous peoples' communal lands but reported that the

State was reluctant to grant title to communal lands or give legal recognition to indigenous peoples' own forms of land administration.[134]

71. JS2 stated that there was no land legislation that properly reflected the country's social and cultural circumstances, and no prosecutors to carry out specialized investigations into land cases.[135] JS2 recommended that Fontierras should make land purchase a clear priority and, with the various segments of civil society, draft a bill and set up an agreed set of agrarian institutions, with courts and decentralized agrarian prosecutor's offices.[136]

72. JS12 recommended that relevant legislation and clear guidelines should be put in place at the national level to prevent forced evictions, in line with international standards.[137]

73. JS5 noted that most Guatemalan young people were excluded from social and economic development and recommended strengthening the mechanisms for the defence of their rights.[138]

Right to health[139]

74. JS1 stated that lack of investment in the health system and poor budget implementation had been compounded by the dismantling of the health service providers system under the Extended Coverage Programme, which had left 2.5 million Guatemalans, notably among the rural and indigenous population, without access to health services.[140]

75. ADF-International stated that high rates of maternal mortality were largely due to an inability to access obstetric care, lack of information, and lack of health workers.[141] JS13 stated that the second most common cause of death among women in Guatemala was maternal mortality and recommended, in relation to the 2012 universal periodic review recommendations on access to health care,[142] implementing effective programmes for comprehensive sex education.[143]

Right to education[144]

76. JS1, referring to the 2012 universal periodic review recommendations on illiteracy,[145] stated that the situation of education in Guatemala had deteriorated between 2011 and 2015, as reflected in the coverage, completion and dropout rates.[146] IHRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma stated that the 2012 UPR recommendations on reduction of illiteracy rates and ensuring access to education to disabled children had not been met.[147] JS17 recommended installing in every municipality at least one basic education school and one secondary school, to be funded by the State.[148]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[149]

77. JS13 stated that women continued to suffer discrimination, exclusion and marginalization in the political, economic, cultural and social spheres.[150] With regard to the 2012 universal periodic review recommendations, JS13 recommended that the State should continue its efforts to eliminate gender stereotypes and to repeal all laws discriminating against women.[151] JS7 stated that violence against women, racism, discrimination, poverty and lack of opportunity were some of the problems facing women, indigenous women and women of African descent, in respect of which the State continued to fail to respond.[152]

78. JS14 stated that, while Guatemala had accepted the 2012 universal periodic review recommendations on measures against gender-based violence[153] and the repeal of discriminatory legislation,[154] the State had failed to take specific and effective measures.[155] AHR reported 501 violent deaths of women in the first eight months of 2015 and 2,512 autopsies on women who died violently, made between 2012 and 2016.[156] AHR noted that despite the fact that institutions were established to give effect to the Law against Femicide, these mechanisms had little effect on reducing levels of violence against women.[157] JS7 stated that the lack of coordination among agencies was the main obstacle to efforts to combat violence against women, as well as the lack of due diligence in investigation and prosecution.[158] JS7 recommended strengthening the various institutions dealing with

women's rights, and ensuring adequate funding, to enable them to implement the existing policies on women.[159]

79. AI reported that according to a study by CICIG (2014), impunity prevailed in 80-97 per cent of the cases of femicide and violence against women, and recommended that the Government strengthen efforts for effective investigations into these cases.[160] AHR recommended inter alia, that Guatemala undertake reforms to its judiciary in order to expedite and prioritize cases of violence against women and ensure civilians access to an independent complaint mechanism.[161] JS13 recommended, inter alia, extending the coverage and effective implementation of the National Action Plan against Violence against Women and ensuring gender-sensitive training for persons involved in investigation and prosecution and the provision of assistance to victims.[162]

80. JS14 recommended that Guatemala should amend Congressional Decree No. 8-2015 in order to eliminate the possibility of marriage between persons aged under 18, and develop and implement legislation to allow the termination of pregnancies resulting from rape.[163]

Children[164]

81. JS13 flagged the lack of State protection for young and adolescent girls.[165] JS13 reported the situation of insecurity and violence faced by girls in the State shelter of Virgen de la Asunción, where 41 girls had died in a fire. JS7 reported that girls under the protection of the State in that shelter had been subject to physical, sexual and psychological abuse and that the deaths were evidence of the State's inability to provide care and comprehensive protection to children and adolescents.[166] INTERPEACE highlighted overcrowding and lack of resources, and the violence perpetrated by the staff of shelters.[167] JS7 recommended that the State should guarantee the life, integrity and safety of those children and adolescents who had survived in this case and ensure reparation for the numerous violations committed by the State of Guatemala.[168]

82. With regard to the 2012 universal periodic review recommendations,[169] JS1 stated that bills on corporal punishment and other forms of cruel punishment were still awaiting adoption.[170] GIEACPC recommended that Guatemala prohibit corporal punishment of children, however light, in all settings and repeal the legal defences in the Civil Code and in the Law on Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents.[171]

83. JS18 stated that child pornography was not clearly defined in legislation, and recommended inter alia that Guatemala explicitly criminalise virtual child pornography, establish specialised cyber crime units within the prosecutor's office, make child sexual exploitation offences non-bailable and adopt a national action plan to end child sexual exploitation.[172]

84. JS1 pointed out that State agencies' action was fragmented and that there was an ongoing discourse on the elimination of child labour but no real examination of the structural causes.[173] JS1 recommended, inter alia, designating a lead agency for children and adolescents in Guatemala and defining its role, its powers and its budget.[174]

85. With regard to the relevant 2012 universal periodic review recommendations, JS1 stated that the inclusion of children with disabilities in the national education system was minimal and marginal.[175]

Indigenous peoples[176]

86. JS16 stated that indigenous peoples represented between 40-60 percent of the population but held just a fraction of the land in the country, leading Guatemala to be one of the most inequitable societies in the world and that indigenous peoples were twice as likely to lack access to education and literacy as their ladino counterparts.[177] IHRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma recommended that Guatemala implement a legal framework for further recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to not only access, but manage their traditional homelands and natural resources.[178]

87. JS16 recommended that the Government ensure indigenous participation in decision-making at all levels in all matters affecting them, and to create a National Action

plan on implementing the rights of Indigenous Peoples based on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples' Outcome Document.[179] IACHR recommended that Guatemala should recognize peoples and communities as collective rights holders, with their own authorities and representatives as determined by customary law, and respect and guarantee indigenous legal systems without constraint on those competencies that were recognized by international law.[180]

88. JS16 stressed that government authorities and companies did not respect the indigenous communities' decisions on extractive industries.[181] AI recommended that the Government ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and african-descendents are guaranteed when planning and implementing projects of exploration and exploitation of natural resources.[182] JS 16 reported that Guatemala's Mining Law was still in urgent need of updating and replacing, despite recommendations issued by Norway in the second cycle[183] including because it does not mention indigenous peoples Rights to their ancestral lands nor did it require consultation nor free, prior and informed consent.[184]

89. JS16 indicated that as a direct result of the failure to consult, increased protest and conflict had been met by the Guatemalan government with militarization and violence against indigenous peoples and human rights defenders.[185] JS 16 considered that despite previous UPR recommendations,[186] indigenous human Rights and environmental defenders regularly faced death threats, physical attacks, and home raids, which were carried out by hired hitmen, clandestine security organizations, or the military themselves.[187]

Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[188]

90. AI stated that remaining Guatemala as one of the most violent countries in the region, asylum applications had increased by 81% between 2014 and 2015, and 17,057 unaccompanied Guatemalan children were apprehended at the United States of America border in 2014.[189] AI indicated that key institutions, such as the National Council for Attention to the Guatemalan Migration, continued to be embroiled in controversy and corruption scandals.[190]

91. AI recommended that the Government assume central responsibility for the protection of deportees and implement procedures to identify deportees at risk and provide them with protection.[191]

92. Regarding 2012-UPR supported recommendation on conditions of detained persons,[192] GDP referred to reports on immigration authorities systematically applying detention measures to immigrants, and recommended, inter alia, to: ensure immigration detention is imposed only as a last resort and ensure that the Migration Law provides clear grounds justifying detention, and provides judicial review of immigration detention.[193]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with "A" status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	Alliance Defending Freedom International (Geneva, Switzerland);
Advocates for Human Rights	Advocates for Human Rights (Minneapolis, United States of America);
AI	Amnesty International, (London, United Kingdom);
Asociación Nelson Mandela	Asociación Nelson Mandela, (Guatemala, Guatemala);
ATRAHDOM	Asociación de Trabajadoras del Hogar a Domicilio y de Maquila, Guatemala, Guatemala);
CEG	Centro de Estudios de Guatemala, (Guatemala, Guatemala);
GDP	Global Detention Project, (Geneva, Switzerland);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children,

	(London, United Kingdom);
ICTUR	International Centre for Trade Union Rights, (London, United Kingdom);
IHRC-OU, Norman, Oklahoma	International Human Rights Clinic, Oklahoma University, Norman Oklahoma;
INTERPEACE	INTERPEACE, (Guatemala, Guatemala);
OASIS	Organización de Apoyo a una Sexualidad Integral frente al SIDA;
OTRANS-RN	Organización Trans Reinas de la Noche;
REDTRASEX	Red de Trabajadoras Sexuales de Latinoamérica y el Caribe.

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by:** Red Niña-Niño (Guatemala, Guatemala), integrada por: Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala — ODHAG-/Asociación La Alianza/Instituto de Cooperación Social — ICOS-/Instituto Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales — FLACSO-/Fundación Pestalozzi/Programa de Atención, Movilización e Incidencia por la Niñez y la Adolescencia — PAMI-/Fundación Guatemalteca para niños con sordoceguera FUNDAL/Red Nacional para las Personas con Discapacidad — RENADISGUA-/Programa de Radio "La Niñez es Primero" /Coordinadora Institucional de Promoción por los Derechos de la Niñez. CIPRODENI/Fundación Esperanza de los Niños — CHILDHOPE-/WorldVision Guatemala/ SavetheChildren Guatemala/Plan International Guatemala/Fundación Esfuerzo y Prosperidad — FUNDAESPRO-/Asociación Estudios y Proyectos de Esfuerzo Popular — EPRODEP-/Instituto de Protección Social. — IPS-/Paz Joven Guatemala / Programa Educativo del Niño, Niña y Adolescente Trabajador — PENNAT-/Asociación Comunitaria para la Integración y Desarrollo de la Familia. — ACEDIF-/Asociación Centro Ecuménico de Integración Pastoral — CEIPA-/Asociación Kamalb'e/Movimiento Cuarto Mundo Guatemala/Asociación VIVA Juntos por la Niñez/Verde y Azul — EDUCO-/Levantemos Guate/Red de Jóvenes para la Incidencia Política — INCIDEJOVEN-/CRECER — ADEFAMI / Organización para el Desarrollo Integral y Sostenible de Oriente y Guatemala "ODISOG"/APEDIBBIME/Asociación Comunitaria de Desarrollo Integral — CODEIN / Fundación Educativa Fe y Alegría/Asociación Aldeas Infantiles SOS de Guatemala/Programa de Protección y Seguridad Infantil y Juvenil/Fundación Marista — FUNDAMAR-/ICCPG/CHILFUND/PRODESSA/APROFAM/Coordinadora por la Niñez, Adolescencia y Juventud;
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by:** Pastoral de la Tierra de San Marcos, Instituto de Estudios Agrarios y Rurales — IDEAR- de la Coordinacion de ONG y Cooperativas de Guatemala — CONGCOOP;
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by:** Reporters Without Borders International and Centro de ReportesInformativos de Guatemala (CERIGUA), (Guatemala, Guatemala);
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Sobrevivencia Cultural, Asociación de Radios Comunitarias de Guatemala, Centro Civitas, CEPPAS y Cultural Survival;
JS5	**Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Sociedad para el Desarrollo de la Juventud (SODEJU-FUNDAJU), integrada por: Juventud Obrera Cristiana — JOC; Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes ACJ-YMCA; Asociación Caja Lúdica; Movimiento de Jóvenes Mayas — MOJOMAYAS; Movimiento de Trabajadores Campesinos — MTC; Coordinadora Local de Juventud de Retalhuleu — COLJUR;

Coordinadora de Juventud Sololá KAJI B´ATZ; Red de Organizaciones Juveniles de Alva Verapaz — ROJAV; Asociacion Voz e Identidad Joven de San Raymundo — VIDAJOVEN; Coordinadora de Jóvenes Luz y Esperanza — CJLE; VICALAMA; Asociación Mujeres en Solidaridad — AMES; Asociación GENTE FELIZ; Jóvenes por la Vida — JOVI; Asociación AGUJA; Jóvenes Revolucionarios; Red Juvenil — Juventud Jocotenango; Asociación Juvenil Renacimiento; Embajadores-as por la Paz — EMBAPAZ; Red de Juventud de San Antonio Palopó; Asociación Juvenil Campesina de Nebaj; Expresión Juvenil de Quetzaltenango; Asociación de Desarrollo Juvenil y Cultural de Cantel — ADEJUCC; Jóvenes por el Cambio de San Marcos; Asociación de Desarrollo Juvenil de Chiantla — ADESJU; Red de organizaciones de Niñez, Adolescencia y Juventud de Aguacatan, Huehuetenango; Juventud Voz de Cambio, Retalhuleu; Asociación Amigos de la Juventud por el Desarrollo y la Paz. — AJUDEP; Estudiantes de Derecho Mazate, USAC; Organización Juvenil Qawinaqel; Proyecto Social por la Juventud de Masagua — PROSOJU; Organización Juvenil Xinca de Guatemala — ORJUXIG; Pastoral Juvenil de Jalapa; Juventud Garifuna de Guatemala — JUGAGUA; Desarrollo Social para la Juventud de Mazatenango — DESOJU; Desarrollo Social de la Juventud de Retalhuleu — DESOJUReu; Asociación Alianza Joven; Asociación Manos que te Apoyan; Asociación de Apoyo a la Niñez, Adolescencia y Juventud — ANADJU; Asociación para la Prevención de Violencia — APREDE; Asociación Grupo Ceiba; Instituto de Ciencias Comparadas Penales de Guatemala — ICCPG; Instituto DEMOS; Asociación Terciarios Capuchinos — AMIGONIANOS;

JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Asociación Civil Paz Joven Guatemala, Consejo de Juventudes Indigenas, Asociación Pro Bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala (APROFAM), Plan International Inc, Red de Organizaciones Juveniles de Alta Verapaz (ROJAV), y Red Nacional por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos;

JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Red de la No Violencia contra las Mujeres-REDNOVI, Asociación Nuevos Horizontes-ANH, Asociación de Mujeres Empleadas y Desempleadas Unidas contra la Violencia-AMUCV, Asociación de Mujeres en Solidaridad-AMES, Asociación Femenina para el Desarrollo de Sacatepéquez-AFEDES, Asociación Generando, Equidad, Liderazgo y Oportunidades-ASOGEN, Consejo de Mujeres Cristianas, Grupo Guatemalteco de Mujeres-GGM y Mujeres por la Justicia, Educación y Reconocimiento-MuJER;

JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Red Latinoamericana y del Caribe para la Democracia (Redlad);

JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** World Coalition against the Death Penalty and GAM (Grupo de ApoyoMutuo), (Guatemala, Guatemala);

JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Coalición de ONGs Convergencia por los Derechos Humanos de Guatemala (CDH) integrada por: Centro para la Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos, Centro Internacional para Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos, Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales de Guatemala, Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala, la Unidad de Protección a Defensoras y Defensores de Derechos Humanos, Asociación para el Estudio y Promoción de la Seguridad en Democracia, Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Acción psicosocial y el Centro de Análisis Forenses y Ciencias

Aplicadas (Guatemala, Guatemala) y la Fundación Myrna Mack (FMM), (Guatemala, Guatemala);

JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Campaña Guatemala Sin Hambre, Colectivo Social por el Derecho a la Alimentación, Fundación Guillermo Toriello, y Red por la defensa de la Soberania Alimentaria en Guatemala;

JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** PeaceBrigades International Guatemala y Organización Mundial Contra la Tortura (OMCT), (Geneva, Switzerland);

JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Coalición de Organizaciones de Mujeres y Redes Aliadas (Mujeres): Plataforma Tejedoras de Güipil a nivel nacional. Instancia por la salud y el desarrollo de las mujeres, ISDM Observatorio de Salud Reproductiva Guatemala Asociación de Mujeres de Petén, Ixquic Asociación de Mujeres Aqabal, Huehuetenango Asociación de Mujeres Tejedoras AMUTED, Quetzaltenango Asociación para la Incidencia, Incidejoven Asociación Ixmukane', Quiché Asociación Mujeres Transformando el Mundo Asociación de Mujeres Comunicadoras Indigenas Organización de Mujeres Trans OTRANS Red de Jóvenes para la Incidencia — Incidejoven Convergencia Cívico Política de Mujeres Asociación ADEMKAN, Sololá Asociación Las Crisálidas, Villa Nueva, Guatemala ECAP, Guatemala Red de Mujeres de Petén Red de Mujeres Indigenas de Huehuetenango Red de Mujeres Jóvenes de Huehuetenango, Región Norte Consorcio por los derechos humanos de las niñas, las adolescentes y las mujeres en Guatemala Red de Mujeres de Occidente, AmoixquicMamáMaquin, Huehuetenango;

JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Pintando el Mundo and Sexual Rights Initiative;

JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** PEN International, PEN Guatemala, PEN Canada and International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP);

JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Cultural Survival, (Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America) and Sobrevivencia Cultural (Guatemala, Guatemala);

JS17 **Joint submission 17 submittedby:** Colectivo Educación para todos y todas de Guatemala (CEPTT), (Guatemala, Guatemala), integrado por: Asociación de Mujeres Semillas para el Futuro — ASOMUSEF — Asociación Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular — CIEP — Asociación Coordinadora Nacional de Pobladores y Áreas Marginales de Guatemala — CONAPAMG — Asociación de Maestros de Educación Rural — AMERG — Comisión Permanente de Reforma Educativa — CNPRE — Asociación Consejo Nacional Indigena Campesino y Popular — CNAIC-P Asociación de Mujeres Inter Cultural — ADMI — Asociación Consejo del Pueblo XINKA de Guatemala — COPXIG — Asociación de Mujeres Unidas contra la Violencia — AMUCV — Red Mujeres Positivas en Acción REDMPA;

JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** ECPAT International and ECPAT Guatemala.

National human rights institution:

PDH Procuraduría de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala (Guatemala, Guatemala).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

IACHR Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

[2] PDH, p. 3.
[3] PDH, p. 2.
[4] PDH, p. 2.
[5] PDH, p. 3. See also: PDH, p. 6.
[6] PDH, p. 3.

[7] PDH, p. 4.
[8] PDH, p. 4.
[9] PDH, p. 4.
[10] See A/HRC/22/8 para. 99.75 (Holy See), 99.76 (Iraq).
[11] PDH, p. 4.
[12] PDH, p. 7.
[13] PDH, p. 5.
[14] PDH, p. 5.
[15] PDH, p. 5.
[16] PDH, p. 4.
[17] PDH, p. 5.
[18] PDH, p. 5.
[19] PDH, p. 6.
[20] PDH, p. 5.
[21] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD.

[22] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras. 99.1-99.6, 99.8, 100.1-100.5, 100.8 and 100.11.
[23] AI, p. 7.
[24] ATRAHDOM, p. 4.
[25] JS9, p. 3.
[26] Justicia-Ya, p. 5.
[27] Justicia-Ya, p. 5.
[28] JS8, p. 13.
[29] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras. 99.12 and 100.10.
[30] See A/HRC/22/8 para. 99.12 (Uruguay).
[31] JS1, pp. 2 and 10.
[32] JS1, p. 10, JS7 p. 10 and JS11, p. 14.
[33] JS17, p. 9.
[34] JS8, p. 13.
[35] JS8, p. 13.
[36] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras. 99.9, 99.10, 99.20-99.25, 99.27, 99.103, 99.105, 99.107, 99.108, 100.9 and 100.20.
[37] JS4, p. 2.
[38] See A/HRC/8/38, paras. 89.16 (Switzerland), 89.35 (Slovenia), and 89.36 (Czechia), and A/HRC/22/8 para. 99.27 (Argentina).
[39] OASIS, p. 4. See also: JS14, pp. 4 and 5.
[40] JS14, pp. 4 and 5. See also: OTRANS-RN, pp. 1-5.
[41] OASIS, p. 2.
[42] Asociación Nelson Mandela, p. 5.
[43] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras. 99.106, 99.109, 99.110, 99.111, 100.9, 100.19, 100.21, 100.22, 100.24, 100.25, 100.26, 100.27.
[44] JS2, p. 5.
[45] JS2, p. 7.
[46] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras.99.1-99.5, 99.18, 99.28-99.30, 99.35, 99.58, 99.60, 99.62.
[47] JS9, pp. 2 and 3. See also: AI, p. 8.
[48] JS10, p. 9. See also: CEG, p. 2.
[49] INTERPEACE, p. 1.
[50] INTERPEACE, p. 1.
[51] INTERPEACE, pp. 1 and 2.
[52] CIDH, Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Situación de los derechos humanos en Guatemala: Diversidad, desigualdad y exclusion, OEA/Ser.L/V/II, 31 diciembre 2015., p. 223. Available at: http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/guatemala2016.pdf.
[53] INTERPEACE, p. 2.

[54] CEG, p. 2. See also: INTERPEACE, p. 1. See also: CIDH, Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Situación de los derechos humanos en Guatemala: Diversidad, desigualdad y exclusion, OEA/Ser.L/V/II, 31 diciembre 2015.OEA/Ser.L/V/II, 31 diciembre 2015, para. 181. Available at: http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/guatemala2016.pdf.
[55] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras.99.41, 99.50, 99.51, 99.59, 99.61, 99.63-99.66, 100.16 and 100.17.
[56] Justicia-Ya, pp. 2 and 3.
[57] Justicia-Ya, p. 3. See also: Justicia-Ya, p. 2.
[58] JS10, pp. 6 and 7. See also: JusticiaYa, p. 3.
[59] CEG, p. 3.
[60] Justicia Ya, p. 3.
[61] AI, p. 4. See also: Justicia-Ya p. 5 and JS10, p. 11.
[62] JS2, p. 7.
[63] Justicia Ya, p. 5.
[64] JS10, pp. 7 and 8. See also: AI, p. 3. See also: CIDH, Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Situación de los derechos humanos en Guatemala: Diversidad, desigualdad y exclusion, OEA/Ser.L/V/II, 31 diciembre 2015.OEA/Ser.L/V/II, 31 diciembre 2015, paras. 374 and 377. Available at: http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/guatemala2016.pdf.
[65] AI, pp. 2 and 7.
[66] AI, p. 2. See also: JS12, p. 6, JS13, p. 6.
[67] AI, p. 3. See also: JS10, p. 9.
[68] See A/HRC/22/8 para. 99.66 (United States of America).
[69] JS12, p. 4. See also: AI, p. 3.
[70] JS13, p. 6.
[71] INTERPEACE, p. 4. See also: JS9, p. 3.
[72] JS9, pp. 5-7. See also: JS9, p. 3 and JS6, p. 10.
[73] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras. 99.12, 99.14, 99.15, 99.19, 99.20, 99.23-99.25, 99.27, 99.52 99.53, 99.74-99.76, 99.79, 99.101-99.103, 99.105, 99.108, 99.109, 100.15 and 100.18.
[74] See A/HRC/22/8 paras. 99.73 (Austria), 100.18 (Spain), 99.52 (Czech Republic), 99.53 (Norway), 100.14 (Australia), 99.76 (Iraq), 100.15 (Switzerland).
[75] JS8, p. 5.
[76] JS8, pp. 5 and 6. See also: JS12, p. 2.
[77] JS15, p. 7. See also: JS8, pp. 5, JS15, p. 10 and AHR, p. 3.
[78] JS10, p. 4.
[79] JS10, pp. 3 and 4. See also: JS12, p. 3.
[80] JS10, p. 5.
[81] JS15, p. 25. See also: JS12, pp. 2 and 7, JS10, p.4 and JS8, p. 6.
[82] JS10, p. 11.
[83] JS10, p. 11. See also: JS10, p. 5 and JS12, p. 7.
[84] JS12, p. 7. See also: AI, p. 7, JS10, p. 5 and JS12, p. 7.
[85] See A/HRC/22/8 para. 99.74 (Austria).
[86] JS15, pp. 10 and 11.See also: AI, pp. 5 and 7, JS10, p. 11, JS8, p. 10 and JS16, p. 8.
[87] JS12, pp. 3 and 6. See also: JS10, p. 10, Justicia-Ya, p. 5 and CIDH, Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Situación de los derechos humanos en Guatemala: Diversidad, desigualdad y exclusion, OEA/Ser.L/V/II, 31 diciembre 2015.OEA/Ser.L/V/II, 31 diciembre 2015, paras. 374 and 377. Available at: http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/guatemala2016.pdf.
[88] AI, pp. 5 and 7. See also: JS10, p. 11, JS8, p. 10 and JS16, p. 8.
[89] JS15, p. 8. See also: IHRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma, p. 2, JS12, p. 4, JS15, p. 10 and AHR, p. 3.
[90] JS10, pp. 2 and 3. See also: JS2, p. 6 and AI, pp. 4 and 5.
[91] JS2, p. 6. See also: JS12, p. 4 and AI, pp. 4 and 5.
[92] JS12, p. 7. See also: JS15, p. 25, AI, p. 7 and JS8, p. 10.
[93] JS8, p. 8.
[94] JS15, p. 4.
[95] JS3, p. 2.
[96] JS8, pp. 7 and 8. See also: JS4, p. 8 and JS3, p. 5.
[97] JS15, pp. 11 and 12. See also: JS3, p. 2.
[98] See A/HRC/22/8 para. 99.74 (Austria) and A/HRC/22/8 para. 99.75 (Santa Sede).
[99] JS10, p. 4. See also: JS4, p. 9, JS10, p. 11, JS8, pp. 7 and 8 and JS3, pp. 3 and 4.
[100] JS8, pp. 11.
[101] JS8, p. 10.
[102] JS3, p. 5.
[103] JS15, p. 24. See also JS8, p. 7, JS4, pp. 4 and 7, and JS8, p. 11.

[96] ...ex, p. 7. See also: JS4, p. 3. See A/HRC/22/8 para. 99.78 (Norway).
[97] JS15, p. 21.
[98] JS16, pp. 8 and 12. See also: JS4, pp. 4 and 10.
[99] JS4, pp. 4 and 10. See also: JS8, p. 11, JS15, p. 25 and JS3, p. 5.
[100] JS6, p. 4.
[101] JS8, p. 10.
[102] ICTUR, p. 5.
[103] JS15, p. 1[illegible].
[104] JS8, p. 12. See also: JS12, p. 7.
[105] JS8, p. 12. See also: JS12, p. 7.
[106] See A/HRC/22/8 para. 99.79 (United Kingdom).
[107] JS15, p. [illegible]7. See also: JS8, p. 9 and JS10, p. 5.
[108] JS8, p. 1[illegible].
[109] JS6, p. 5.
[110] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras. 99.22, 99.24, 99.25, 99.76 and 99.80.
[111] ATRAHDOM, p. 4.
[112] ATRAHDOM, p. 5.
[113] ATRAHDOM, p. 4.
[114] ATRAHDOM, pp. 4 and 5.
[115] REDTRANSEX, p. 6. See also: ATRAHDOM, p. 5.
[116] JS13, pp. [illegible]7 and 9.
[117] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras.99.13, 99.81, 99.82, 99.85-99.94, 100.9, 100.20, 100.22, 100.23, 100.25, 100.27 and 100.29.
[118] JS11, p[illegible]s. 3, 4, 5 and 7.
[119] JS11, p. 7. See also: CIDH, Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Situación de los derechos humanos en Guatemala: Diversidad, desigualdad y exclusión, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. 31 diciembre 2015 (OEA/Ser.L/V/II. 31 diciembre 2015, p.221. Available at: http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/guatemala2016.pdf.
[120] JS11, p. 8.
[121] JS11, pp. 13 and 14.
[122] JS11, p. 3.
[123] JS2, p. 7.
[124] JS2, p. 1.
[125] JS2, pp. 1 and 2.
[126] JS2, pp. 3 and 4.
[127] JS2, p. 4.
[128] JS2, p. 7.
[129] JS12, p. 8. See also: IHRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma, p. 6.
[130] JS5, p. 14.
[131] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras.99.40, 99.58, 99.84, 99.93, 99.95-99.97, 99.100 and 99.101.
[132] JS1, pp. 5 and 8.
[133] AI3, pp. 4 and 5. See also: IHRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma, p. 5 and JS16, p. 12.
[134] See A/HRC/22/8 paras. 99.97 (Trinidad and Tobago) and 99.96 (Sri Lanka).
[135] JS6, pp. 4 and 9. See also: JS6, p. 10 and IHRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma, p. 5.
[136] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras. 99.58, 99.77, 99.84, 99.93, 99.98-99.101, and 99.108.
[137] See A/HRC/22/8 paras. 99.97 (Trinidad and Tobago), 99.77 (Mexico) y 99.98 (Paraguay).
[138] JS[illegible], p. 6.
[139] IHRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma, pp. 2 and 3. See also: JS13, p. 4.
[140] JS15, p. 9.
[141] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras. 99.10, 99.14, 99.15, 99.16, 99.20-99.25, 99.31, 99.32, 99.34-99.48, 99.54, 99.61, 99.95 and 99.99.
[142] JS13, p. 3.
[143] JS13, p. 8.
[144] JS7, p. 2.
[145] See A/HRC/22/8 paras. 99.38 (Singapore), 99.32 (Chile), 99.16 (Switzerland), 99.41 (Czechia), 99.61 (Ireland), 99.34 (Honduras), 99.37 (Trinidad and Tobago), 99.33 (Czechia), 99.31 (Australia), 99.49 (Iraq), 99.46 (Holy See), 99.47 (Qatar), 99.42 (Greece), 99.43 (Thailand), 99.45 (Algeria), 99.39 (Spain), 99.48 (Republic of Moldova), 99.44 (Austria), 99.36 (Romania).
[146] See A/HRC/22/8 para 99.25 (Brazil).
[147] JS14, p. 4. See also: JS7, p. 3. See also: AHR, p. 5.
[148] AHR, p. 5.

[155] AHR, p. 3. See also: JS7, p. 3.
[156] JS7, p. 8. See also: JS13, p. 4 and JS14, p. 4.
[157] JS7, p. 11.
[158] AI, pp. 4 and 7. See also: AHR, p. 5.
[159] AHR, pp. 6 and 7.
[160] JS13, pp. 5 and 6. See also: JS7, p. 3 and AHR, pp. 6 and 7.
[161] JS14, pp. 2 and 3.
[162] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras. 99.16, 99.17, 99.116, 99.94, 99.98, 99.67, 99.69-99.72, 99.83, 99.88, 99.89, 99.100 and 99.101.
[163] JS13, p. 10. See also: PEH, p. 6.
[164] JS7, p. 9. See also: JS13, p. 10; JS1, p. 10 and PEH, p. 6.
[165] ENTERPEACE, p. 3. See also: JS1, p. 11.
[166] JS7, p. 10. See also: JS7, p. 9.
[167] See A/HRC/22/8 paras. 99.56 (Liechtenstein); 99.57 (Moldova); y 99.58 (Liechtenstein).
[168] JS1, p. 3.
[169] cAHEACPC, pp. 1 and 2.
[170] JS18, pp. 5-10. See also: JS1, p. 11.
[171] JS1, p. 7.
[172] JS1, p. 10.
[173] JS1, p. 5.
[174] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, paras.99.9, 99.11, 99.19, 99.21, 99.68, 99.71, 99.74, 99.89, 99.94, 99.95, 99.103-99.111, 100.19, 100.20 and 100.22-100.27.
[175] JS16, pp. 2 and 3.
[176] HRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma, p. 6.
[177] JS16, p. 12.
[178] CIDH, Comision Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Situacion de los derechos humanos en Guatemala: Diversidad, desigualdad y exclusion. OEA/Ser.L/V/II. 31 diciembre 2015 (OEA/Ser.L/V/II. 31 diciembre 2015. p.224. Available at: http://www.oas.org/es/cidh/informes/pdfs/guatemala2016.pdf.
[179] JS16, p. 3. See also: HRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma, p. 5.
[180] AI, p. 7.
[181] See A/HRC/22/8 para 100.25 (Norway).
[182] JS16, p. 3 Ver also: HRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma, p. 5.
[183] JS16, p. 5. See also: AI, pp. 4 and 5, and HRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma, p. 5.
[184] See A/HRC/22/8 paras. 99.73 (Austria); 100.18 (Spain); 99.52 (Czechia); 99.53 (Norway); 100.14 (Australia); 99.76 (Iraq) and 100.15 (Switzerland).
[185] JS16, p. 5. See also: AI, pp. 4 and 5, and HRC-OU-Norman-Oklahoma, p. 5.
[186] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/22/8/Add.1, para. 99.67.
[187] AI, pp. 5 and 6. See also: PEH, p. 6.
[188] AI, p. 6.
[189] AI, p. 8.
[190] See A/HRC/22/8 para 99.50 (Hungary).
[191] cAHP, p. 5.